

redeeming their circulation we know nearly as little; and which we have every reason to believe, are not surrounded by those safeguards and restrictions, which our dear bought experience has taught us to regard as indispensable. The people of this country have never given any evidence that they are in favor of an exclusively metallic currency. It is believed that they have decided in favor of bank reform, thorough, radical and searching, but not of bank destruction. The bank of Wooster was chartered in the year 1834, just ten years before the last session. By its original charter, which was, in many respects a guarded and restricted one, it was to live until the year 1860, but after the year 1843 it was to be subject to such further legislation as the General Assembly might see fit to impose. The question was, what legislation should be. On the one hand it seemed reasonable and desirable that this bank should have the privilege to live out the time appointed in its original charter, subject only to such limitations and restrictions as should make the bill holder and the public absolutely and unquestionably safe. And on the other hand no democrat could or would for a moment, consent to grant this or any other bank any privilege which could subject the bill-holder or the public to the remotest possibility of loss. The petition on behalf of this bank was signed by FOUR THOUSAND citizens, living in its immediate vicinity, and the number of persons who enrolled their names as remonstrants amounted to only six, living in the city of Columbus. Under these circumstances the democratic delegation from the eastern counties were unanimous in the opinion that it was advisable to suffer the stockholders to enjoy the privileges of their original charter for the short time of six more years, subject only to those general laws which have since been enacted for the government of all banks heretofore created, and to the following additional limitations and restrictions: First. Universal, perfect, and immediate individual and personal liability of the directors and stockholders for every valid claim against said bank, except in the case of a depositor, who personally and voluntarily agreed to depend on its corporate liability. Second. The specie basis for its issues in as large a proportion as has ever been required by any act of Assembly of this State. Thirdly. Restriction of loans to directors and stockholders, to one half the amount of stock actually paid in and possessed by them. Fourthly. The penitentiary clause to punish all frauds or attempted frauds, cheats or embezzlements by the president, cashier, directors, clerks or agents of the bank.

The whole act is to be found on the 19th, 20th, and 21st pages of the acts of last session. By the original act, which the reader can find in the Assembly acts of 1834, the officers of the bank are to make a sworn report of its condition to the State Auditor every year. By the act providing for the appointment of a board of bank commissioners, see Swan's Statutes, page 126, and the various acts amendatory thereto, it is made the duty of the officers of this and all other banks, to make statements of their condition upon oath to the bank commissioners every month in the year. And the bank commissioners are required to visit them every year without previous notice and to make a thorough examination of all the books, papers, notes, bonds and documents of the institution. The bank must therefore live in the light. Fraud always loves darkness. So much publicity seemed utterly inconsistent with its contrivances, especially when connected with perfect individual responsibility. The course of trade makes it necessary for our western banks to keep funds in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, it was therefore provided in the act that funds on deposit in those cities subject to sight drafts should be equivalent to specie in the vaults of the banks, so far as regarded the amount of its circulation. It was believed that men individually and personally liable to immediate suit would have little temptation to swell their liabilities immoderately. Yet some persons seemed to entertain a suspicion that those eastern deposits might consist of paper securities or something else besides gold and silver coin, which being taken into the account as assets of the bank might enable it to swell its circulation beyond the proper and legal amount. As men ought not only to do right and intend to do right, but to make the evidence of that intention as clear as the noon day sun, we took up the subject again, and enacted that nothing but gold and silver funds deposited in those cities should be equivalent to coin in the vaults of the bank, so far as regarded the amount of its circulation. And as no harm can arise from making assurance doubly sure, we took up and removed by positive enactment, every objection which ingenuity had devised to the provisions of the act in question, so as to make the individual liability of the stockholders, complete perfect and all pervading, though we believed those objections to be merely colorable and unreal. We intended to leave, and we did leave, no ground for cavil, question, doubt or apprehension.

By this last mentioned act, which the reader will find commencing on page 40 of the acts of the last session, we continued (for the term of three years) the bank of Newark, the Bank of Sandusky, the bank of Xenia, and the Lafayette bank of Cincinnati, on the same terms of perfect and inevitable individual liability of stockholders, and with all the other restrictions and safeguards, thrown round the bank of Wooster. It is observable that the individual liability attaches the moment that payment of a note in gold or silver is refused at the counter of the bank, and may be enforced by suit in the ordinary forms, with which every individual in society is acquainted. And an individual wronged by a refusal to pay, if indeed such a circumstance should ever occur, has no occasion to wait until the bank has got into the hands of receivers and been pursued through a tedious statutory process, with which none but technical lawyers can be acquainted, and which even they may easily mistake. Until the passage of these acts it was confidently denied that banks could or would do business on the individual liability principle. Five banks have now gone into actual operation under the full and perfect operation of this principle. It is therefore believed that the passage of these acts, has sounded the death knell of banks on the old unsafe joint-stock principle. What excuse can there now be, for granting charters on that principle, since the practicability of the individual liability principle is demonstrated? Moreover these acts are but temporary and intended to prevent a sudden and injurious contraction of our currency. In a few brief years, those charters will be at an end, as one only of them lasts six years, the rest but three. The intervening time is barely sufficient to enable the people with deliberation and calm mature counsel to decide what kind of a currency they will have. If the people resolve to descend to an exclusive specie currency, they

will surely prefer to walk down stairs, and not spring over the bannisters and fly from the top to the bottom at a single leap. In giving my vote for these bills I was governed by what I verily believed to be your will and wishes, and it would be strange, indeed, if nearly all the eastern democratic members mistook the will and wishes of their constituents.

Another subject which occasioned very great excitement in the House of Representatives, was our, so called, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT SYSTEM. Many circumstances tended to render the debates on this subject exciting and animated. Our taxation is burdensome and oppressive to the last degree. From the manner in which our financial affairs have been managed, no one man, perhaps, in the State, knows the exact amount of our canal debt, at present. It certainly is in the neighborhood of twenty millions of dollars. This is beyond all comparison the most oppressive and burdensome public debt of which the people of Ohio have had any experience. The easier and richer means of payment afforded by the customs and the public lands, to the general government, would make a debt of four hundred millions set as lightly on the whole Union, as a debt of twenty millions does on Ohio; our national debt at the close of the late war amounted to about one hundred and thirty millions and was considered heavy. I shall not here enter into the abstract question whether a public work, a canal or a road, for instance, may or may not be of such general importance as to deserve to be undertaken by the State. Certain it is, that until human nature changes, the State will have to pay immeasurably higher for the same amount of work than an individual or a company would. But we need not puzzle ourselves with any such questions, for most of our so called public works have no pretensions to general importance, nor have they any real pretensions to actual local importance—they are mere worthless speculations.

Will the State undertake to make canals, railroads, turnpikes and bridges for every county in the State? As well might the counties undertake to make them for themselves; it cannot be done. THE THING IS IMPOSSIBLE. Then shall the State take the treasure and the means of all the counties, and make canals, railroads, turnpikes and bridges in a few counties? It ought not to be done. THE THING IS UNJUST.

I expressly decline a consideration at this time of the question whether any work can be of sufficient public importance to deserve to be constructed by the State. But I do most unhesitatingly announce the principle that a State cannot rightfully enter upon a system of local improvements. There is no fear that this doctrine will prove false or mischievous. Truth is great and will prevail. This principle will win its way to universal acceptance, whatever may become of its humble advocate. Or if it should fail, increasing debt, increasing taxes, increasing looseness of public morals, together with the bloated wealth of speculators, garnered from the sweat of toiling millions, and secret solicitation and back-door intrigue, with the members of the General Assembly and finally base repudiation, will mix up for the people's lips such a cup of bitterness as will make them regret its overthrow. Ought not the blessings and burdens of the government to be uniform? Can there be any doubt about this principle? When seven hundred and thirty dollars are taken from the State treasury to pay the salary of a Judge, no one has any right to complain, for a court is held and controversies are settled, and peace is in some measure preserved in every county in the State. But when seven million three hundred thousand dollars are taken out of the State treasury to be employed in some windy speculation in the central and western counties, what benefit accrues to the eastern and northern counties? Let no man object that these principles would prevent internal improvements from being constructed, they would only change the mode of construction from the boundless wastefulness and extravagance of the State system to the frugality and economy of private enterprise. If a proposed work is likely to prove profitable, the sagacity of private capitalists and companies will soon make the discovery of that fact, and if it is likely to be a mere windy speculation ought the whole body of tax payers to be subjected to a loss?

Entertaining these sentiments, as some of the eastern members did, it is not surprising that the debates on this subject in the house of representatives became in a high degree, earnest and animated. It was brought to our attention in a great many shapes, such as claims for allowances, for relief, for damages, for compensation for lands and materials taken for construction and for appropriations. The largest appropriation asked for, was to construct an extension of the Walhonding canal from its present termination at Roscoe in the county of Coshocton, to Mt. Vernon in the county of Knox. This work was pronounced by the board of public works in 1841 to be finished, and it had been finished as far as the original design extended. It cost the State government more than six hundred thousand dollars, and of course the annual interest on the outlay is nearly thirty-seven thousand dollars; it makes a return in tolls of eight hundred and thirty seven dollars!! Two other branches of this concern were also proposed, one to Loudonville in Richland county, and one to Millersburg. But the Mt. Vernon branch was proposed to be constructed first, and its construction was urged with all the ardor of self interest. Each one of the three branches would be about as long and would probably cost as much as the original work, and intelligent men were confident in the opinion that they would produce a very little better return on the capital invested. Influenced by these considerations, I felt it my duty as your representative, to oppose the bill with all the energy of which I was capable, and judging from the black torrent of foul and execrable abuse which was poured out on my head by the local press in that section of the State, it is fair to presume that I had some little agency in producing the FAILURE of the bill. The Columbus and Sandusky turnpike road bill shared a similar fate. This address is becoming lengthy, but I can not quit this subject without one more observation. This Walhonding canal all worthless as it is, like nearly all our local improvements, was originally the child and offspring of a log-rolling, and I am a witness that the encouragement which it received last winter, arose from the same source. Fellow citizens, will you be any longer passive under the existence of a system whose very essence is dark and secret intrigue?

Propositions were made in the house on various occasions to print some of the more important public documents in the German language for the benefit of that portion of our fellow citizens. As they pay a large proportion of the public taxes and it seems desirable to afford them the means of becoming

acquainted with our laws and institutions, these propositions met my hearty and earnest support. In fact true policy would seem to suggest that all distinction between men of English and German origin should be broken down and both alike be admitted to an equal participation in the blessings and burdens of the government, but the majority in the house took a different view of the matter, and these propositions failed.

The subject of the Militia was taken up, unnecessarily as I thought, and an act on the subject passed both houses. Against this act I argued and voted, but unsuccessfully. It will be repealed next session from present indications.

As the period is drawing near when you will be called upon to make choice of a citizen to represent you in the next Assembly I announce myself a candidate for re-election; subject to the decision of a convention. I was perfectly aware, before the last election, that the state of our affairs was beset with many difficulties. That you were laboring under the pressure of heavy and burdensome taxation, imposed to pay the interest on our State debt, a debt contracted for purposes in which you had no interest, and for purposes in many instances trifling and visionary in themselves. I did not promise you to bring about any particular results; that might be out of my power; but I did promise you, diligent, careful laborious and attentive service, and this promise I claim to have fulfilled to the letter. You had, at least, the exercise of all the industry of which I was capable, and even in the few instances in which I attended the festive board, your best interests were never forgotten for a moment. To some men a seat in the Assembly may appear to be a perfect sine-cure; the faithful and diligent representative finds it far otherwise. His days are spent in attendance in the house and his evenings in search of public documents, and in acquiring that general information and local knowledge without which his efforts must be useless. It is not pretended that these labors are at all inconsistent with happiness and cheerfulness of spirit, but it is that kind of happiness which arises from a diligent discharge of duty. I have therefore no complaints to make of my situation in your service. Perhaps the largest and the loftiest ambition would be satisfied with the testimonials of respect and affection which I received from political friends, and probably few men have been more distinguished by the indecent and outrageous abuse of political opponents. And to minds constituted as mine are, the abuse and calumny of the one would be just as agreeable as the plaudits and approbation of the other. It is due to candor here to state that a great part of the clamor, which was raised on entirely other subjects, was in reality intended to harass, hunt down and destroy the eastern members for having voted against canal appropriations, but an attempt to do so, was an attempt to harass, hunt down and destroy the eastern members for discharging a sacred duty to their constituents.

Having announced myself a candidate, I have only to add, that, at your bidding, I am again willing to take my stand among the TREASURY GUARDS and become an advocate of that "mild and beneficent philosophy, which teaches the government to descend, like the dews of Heaven, in blessings and benefits upon all, in heavy burdens and rigorous exactions upon none."

Although a candidate, I am also an elector, and must combine with you in the choice of citizens to fill important public trusts. This is a most arduous and responsible duty, the rule by which that duty ought to be discharged is plain; the application only is difficult. That rule consists in a direct and honest intention to promote the public good. No feeling of private friendship, partiality, favor or affection should ever induce us to violate this rule, but in giving our votes, our motive ought to be, to promote, the good of the People and of the whole People concerned in the election. Perhaps the wisdom of man cannot devise a better test than that of Thomas Jefferson, the Apostle of Liberty "is he honest, is he capable." If this rule should be found to condemn the subscriber, so be it, that is a miserable and perverted ambition which would desire advancement at the expense of the Public good or to the exclusion of a better man. By your decision what may I shall never complain of; the body of electors ought surely to be considered to have more interest in an election than any candidate can have.

An advocate for economy in the State government, I shall give my individual vote for POLK and DALLAS to administer the affairs of the National government, in hopes to promote economy in that department.

Fellow Citizens, I give you the assurance of my best wishes for your health and happiness and shall conclude with a sentiment, which ought to be predominant in every American heart, "Our Country first, our country last, our country evermore."

EDWARD ARCHBOLD.  
Woodfield, July 10, 1844.

A CASE IN POINT.

The other day one of our farmers took his (his spring's) clip to the wool purchaser to exchange it for cloth. He had done so last year, and wanted to do the same this. "And how will you exchange?" asked the farmer of the buyer.

"Oh, I don't know," replied the latter, "I guess upon the same terms as last year." "I can't hardly afford it, but I believe I shall have to do it."

The same terms as last year? replied the farmer in surprise. "I thought wool had risen. I expected to get a good deal more cloth for the same quantity than I did last year. What is the difficulty?"

"Why, to tell the plain truth, Mr. Farmer," said the speculator, "though the price of wool has advanced considerably within a year, it has not raised as much as cloth has."

"Well, if that is the case," responded the farmer, "I do not see any particular benefit in the tariff the whigs make such a fuss about, after all."

[Mayville (N. Y.) Sentinel.]

GIVING IT UP.

The Indiana American, a coon paper that aided in the election of Gen. Harrison, seeing that the West and South are now rallying for Polk, as they did for Jackson and Harrison, mourns over the gloomy prospect in the following doleful strain and tone of despair:

"Henry Clay never received the vote of Ohio or Indiana, and it is worse than idle to calculate that he ever will. We have heretofore exerted all our strength for the election of Henry Clay, and we now believe him superior to any man living; but it is worse than folly to endeavor to sustain him whom the people have so often condemned."

[Danville (Pa.) Intelligencer.]

"Another lie told," as the coon editor said when he nailed the Clay and Frelichuyzen flag to his mast.

From the Ohio Statesman.

SCENES OF BLOODSHED AND DEATH.

The following, which we copied from the Cincinnati Gazette, we issued in a slip on yesterday morning:

DEATH OF JOSEPH AND HIRAM SMITH.

We received the following last evening, by a messenger:

From the St. Louis Evening Gazette Extra.

FRIEND F. A. G.—Enclosed you have a copy of an "Extra" issued at Quincy. We left Nauvoo about day light this morning (Friday 28th): all was quiet. The Mormons heard of the death of the SMITHS, and Gov. Ford, who was encamped a few miles back, had (as supposed) intercepted the messengers from Carthage.

At Warsaw, all was excitement. The women and children were all removed, and an immediate attack was expected from the Mormons.

We met the "Boreas," just above Quincy, with 300 men armed and equipped for Warsaw, eager for fight.

I send the "Quincy Herald" printed this morning, containing the particulars of Smith's death.

In haste, yours, &c.

A. J. STONE.

On board the Steamboat St. Croix, }  
Friday Evening, June 28, 1844. }

From the Quincy Herald.

FRIDAY MORNING, 30th clock.

DEATH OF THE PROPHET—JOE AND HIRAM SMITH ARE DEAD!!!!

The steamboat Boreas, just in from Warsaw, brings shocking intelligence from the scene of the Mormon war. The following slip from the office of the Warsaw Signal explains the dreadful tragedy:

Joe and Hiram Smith are dead—shot this afternoon. An attack from the Mormons is expected every hour. Will not the surrounding counties rush instantly to our rescue?

WARSAW, June 27, 1844.

It seems that the circumstances attending the killing of the prophet and his brother Hiram are as follows: On yesterday, Gov. Ford left Carthage with about 120 soldiers, for the purpose of taking possession of the "Nauvoo Legion" and their arms. They arrived at Nauvoo about noon, and called for the assembling of the Legion.

About 2000 men with arms immediately responded to its call. These troops were put under command of Col. Singleton of Brown county, who accompanied Gov. Ford to Nauvoo.

The Governor finding all quiet, left Nauvoo about 5 o'clock, P. M., with a company of 60 men, for the purpose of encamping about seven miles from the city.

About the same time that Governor Ford left Nauvoo, the Prophet and his brother were killed at Carthage, under the following circumstances, as near as we can ascertain them:

Joe and Hiram are both confined in the debtor's room of the Carthage jail, awaiting their trial on a charge of treason. The jail was strongly guarded by soldiers and anti-mormons, who had been placed there by the Governor.

A Mormon attempted to rush by the guard, for the purpose of forcing his way into the jail. He was opposed by the guard, and fired a pistol at one of the guard, giving him a slight wound.

A general confusion ensued in the crowd around the jail. Joe and his Mormon fellow-prisoners it seems had provided themselves with pistols, and commenced firing upon the guard within. He then attempted to escape from the window, when a hundred balls entered his body, and he fell a lifeless corpse.

His brother Hiram shared the same fate. Richards, a leading Mormon, was badly wounded. There our intelligence ends—what took place after this, God only knows. Mormons immediately left for Nauvoo to carry the news of the death of the Prophet. It is feared that the Mormons at Nauvoo will be so exasperated as to exterminate the Governor and his small force.

The Boreas brought down most of the women and children from Warsaw. It is feared their town is in ashes before this.

Our citizens were aroused this morning by the ringing of bells and a call to arms. Our three independent companies are already in marching order. Maj. Flood has ordered out the militia of this regiment, and the steamer Boreas is waiting to convey them to the scene of action.

There is no knowing where this dreadful affair will end. Many have expressed fears that our city is in danger, because most of the Warsaw families have taken refuge here—but we believe there is no danger, we are too far from the scene of action.

Messengers have just left for Hannibal, and the towns below for the purpose of arousing the Missourians. The excitement in our city is intense, and the anxiety to hear the fate of Gov. Ford and his men is very great.

The western mail of this morning brings us but few additional particulars, and they of not much importance. In the course of a few days, we hope to lay before our readers all the facts connected with the affair, and, until then, we forbear giving an opinion upon it.

The Cincinnati Atlas of yesterday says:

"The Mendota left Nauvoo on Friday last, at 4 o'clock. Capt. Riley furnished the New Era with many particulars, not given in the extract from the Quincy Whig, and published in the postscript to yesterday's Atlas. He says he stopped at Nauvoo for several hours, and talked with a number of the Mormons; and that while there a body of Mormons came in, bearing the dead bodies of Joe Smith and Hiram Smith. Mr. Phelps was not killed, but was in Nauvoo when the Mendota left, making a speech to the Mormons, and advising them to peace. No Mormons were killed except Joe and Hiram Smith."

"The Mormons all express a determination to keep the peace, and not to resort to arms except in necessary self-defence. They state that, at Carthage, the Mormons were confined; that about 60 or 100 men, disguised, suddenly rushed on the jail house; that the guard fired on them, and wounded three of them; that the men in disguise fired into the jail and killed Hiram Smith before the door was opened. Joe Smith had a revolving pistol, and fired it two or three times without effect, but was himself soon killed by the assailants; that Taylor, the editor of the Nauvoo Neighbor, was in jail, and shot through the thigh, but not seriously injured—Richards was not injured. After the assault, the disguised mob retreated, and it was not even known who they were. The guard that had been stationed at the jail, consisted of fifty men, left by the Governor, of whom only eight or ten were on duty when the attack was made on the jail house."

In the Cincinnati Gazette, of yesterday, we find the following:

NAUVOO.

The reports about the Mormons, and the death of Joe Smith and his brother are various and contradictory. A traveler just from the scene, of apparent candor and truth, gives the following account

of the death of the prophet:

He was left in prison, with Hiram, at Carthage, and a guard of 60 men placed over them by order of Gov. Ford. The guard, except about eight, had left their position at the jail, when a mob disguised in dress; and painted black in their faces, rushed into the jail, shot Hiram dead, and then killed Joe. No resistance was made by either. Joe was leaning or sitting upon a window when shot; he fell from it exclaiming, My God! My God! and died. After he reached the ground he was stabbed, apparently by a young man, in the breast, who said "Damn you; take that, you killed my father."

We give this as we receive it without being able to vouch for its correctness. We shall probably get at the truth in a day or two.

From the New York Herald.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA.

The steamship Britannia, Captain Hewitt, arrived at Boston at 6 a. m. from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 19th of June.

We have received our files of papers by our regular express in time to publish the news in this morning's Herald.

The Great Western was to sail for New York on the 22d ult.

The Emperor of Russia, after a week stay in England, took his departure on the 9th ult., and arrived at Rotterdam on the 11th, en route for his own dominions.

The Columbus arrived out on the 4th ult., the Ashburton on the 5th, the Stephen Whitney and the Yorkshire on the 6th, the Queen of the West, on the 9th, the Ohio on the 12th, and the Sheridan on the 14th.

It is announced in the French journals that the Emperor of Morocco has proclaimed a holy war against France; and in conjunction with Abdel Kader, is making active preparations for invading the territory claimed by the latter country. It appears from dispatches just received from Algiers that actual hostilities have already commenced on the frontiers of Morocco. The despatch of General Lamoreire states that the attack was made quite suddenly, and almost unexpectedly, by the Arabs, who were, however, defeated, after some sharp fighting, leaving upwards of fifty of their men dead on the field.

O'CONNELL.—The imprisonment of O'Connell is too novel in itself, and involves too many great national considerations, not to be turned to account by that consummate actor. One of the results of this incarceration is perceptible in the immense increase of the repeal rent, which has suddenly jumped from hundreds up to thousands per week. Last week the amount reached upwards of three thousand guineas! and in all probability it will go on increasing. This answers a double purpose—it degrades and punishes the people's idol, and thus it speaks to the government in the language of defiance; while the receipt of such timely aid is most acceptable to the repeal coists, exhausted and beggared as they have been by the overwhelming cost of the defence.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—The cotton market is slowly but steadily recovering from the depression it has long experienced; and the opinion of some of the best practical men is, that the corner has been turned, the staple has seen its lowest point, and the future is full of hope and promise. A variety of circumstances, the consideration of which, in detail, would trench beyond our limited space, could be adduced to favor and support this cheering hypothesis. Among the most striking may be mentioned the state of our eastern trade, which is every day extending, and promises, at no remote period, to keep pace with, and in active employ, all the steam power, which the manufacturing districts of England can supply. In Lancashire and Yorkshire the cotton and woollen trade experience the advantages of our West India and China markets. Our cotton reports will show that the markets are looking up, and this, too, in the face of the large imports which the change of wind has brought during the last fortnight. As many as twenty-six vessels from the United States, laden with cotton have reached Liverpool in a single day since our last! At the time we write, the stock as compared with that of the corresponding period last year, is less by upwards of 60,000 bags; while prices are at least a half-penny lower than they were in the middle of June, 1843. Whether considered with reference to the state of prices on the other side the Atlantic, the crop this year as compared with that of the year previous—to the healthy confidence which now exists among commercial men—the abundance of money, and the absence of reckless and bubble schemes; all these matters point to an improvement in our domestic, an extension in the foreign trade, and, necessarily to a change for the better in the great American staple.

Public feeling towards Mr. O'Connell.—The Demonstrations of sympathy with O'Connell have been strongly evinced throughout the country. The repeal button has been universally adopted and public meetings have been called and held for the purpose of expressing opinions on the state trials, and on the incarceration of the martyrs, in Glasgow, Birmingham, Dublin and Liverpool. Addresses to Mr. O'Connell

will have been voted by the corporate bodies in Dublin, Kilkenny, Newry and Limerick, and public prayers have been recommended by the priests to be put up for the protection of Heaven on the "liberator," and for his delivery. The repeal papers have appeared in mourning. The contributions to the repeal rent have greatly increased.

The corporation of Dublin, on the 6th instant, adopted an address to the Queen on the subject of Mr. O'Connell's imprisonment, and an address of sympathy to Mr. O'Connell himself. A petition to the House of Commons was also agreed to, praying that Mr. O'Connell may be liberated.

A very large meeting was held at Belfast on the 7th inst. in the theatre, to adopt resolutions, and vote an address to Mr. O'Connell. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting was addressed by several who were not repealers, but considered the incarceration of the conspirators, as they are called, unjust.

Similar meetings have also been held in the districts of Ratcliff, Stepney and Limehouse, London, and in the amphitheatre at Liverpool. At the latter, Mr. Blundell, a gentleman of large landed property, presided.

The Overland Mail. The despatches in anticipation of the Overland mail reached London on the 4th inst. The dates are from Bombay to the 1st of May, and from China to the 10th of March.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, (a neutral paper.)

NEWS ITEMS.

The Wrong Spirit.—The Albany whig having invited Gen. Waddy Thompson of South Carolina, late Minister to Mexico, to address, them, last Friday evening, on the Tariff and Texas promised themselves a rich treat, and all the better as coming from a South Carolinian. He, however, turned out to be a very imperfect whig, according to a sketch of his speech in the Albany Argus, where he is represented to have expressed himself in substance as follows:

"We (the whigs) are too much in the habit of abusing and traducing great and honest men. I have been for a long time acquainted with John Tyler; he is a high minded & honorable man; he has done his country good service; I approve of his administration in the main. For myself, I am opposed to a United States Bank. It has had its time, and much more of evil than of good has grown out of its operations. I am for a tariff for revenue, and of such incidental protection to manufacturers and the industrious classes as could be extended to them by a tariff for revenue and not further."

In regard to Texas, &c., Gen. T. said:

"Mexico is a weak Country—has a weak government, and we have nothing to fear from a war with her. I am in favor of the Annexation of Texas to the United States; but would have voted against the treaty, had I been a member of the United States Senate; because I hold the President and Senate of Texas have no greater power to annex Texas to the United States than the President and the Senate of the United States have to cede the United States to any foreign power. If the people of Texas desire annexation, they, and they alone have the right to make a proposition to that effect."

THE FLOOD.

Accounts from St. Louis, up to the 26th ult. represent the river at that point as nearly at a stand—having risen only about four inches in the preceding twenty-four hours. The Illinois and the Missouri were falling—the damage to property, occasioned by this unprecedented flood, is incalculable in amount. A great number of lives have been lost, and the suffering and distress are very great.

The St. Louis Republican of the 25th ult. says:

"The committee of distribution have, upon their hands, three hundred and eighty seven persons, exclusive of those who have been driven from their homes in the city; in all, it may be safely set down, that the number, at the charge of the committee, exceeds five hundred. These persons have to be provided with lodging and provisions, until the waters subside, and probably many of them will have to be supplied even longer. The committee have been enabled, by the liberality of the citizens, to supply nearly all the families with rooms."

At New Orleans, on the evening of the 25th ult., the river was 14 feet 10 inches above low water mark; and it was as high as it was in 1840. Considerable damage was apprehended from an overflow.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

A letter from Chancellor Bibb, to the members of the Louisville bar, signifying his intention to resign the office he now holds, plainly indicates an intention to accept the Treasury Department.

Globe.

Down! Down! Down!—Wheat and other produce of the farmer is going down! down! down!!! the wages of labor is going down! down! down!!! while store goods (the production of the favored interest—the manufacturers) are going up! up!!! UP!!! It is thus the whig black tariff acts.—Muskingum (O.) Democrat.

(A British vessel was plundered at Grenada a short time since by Pirates.